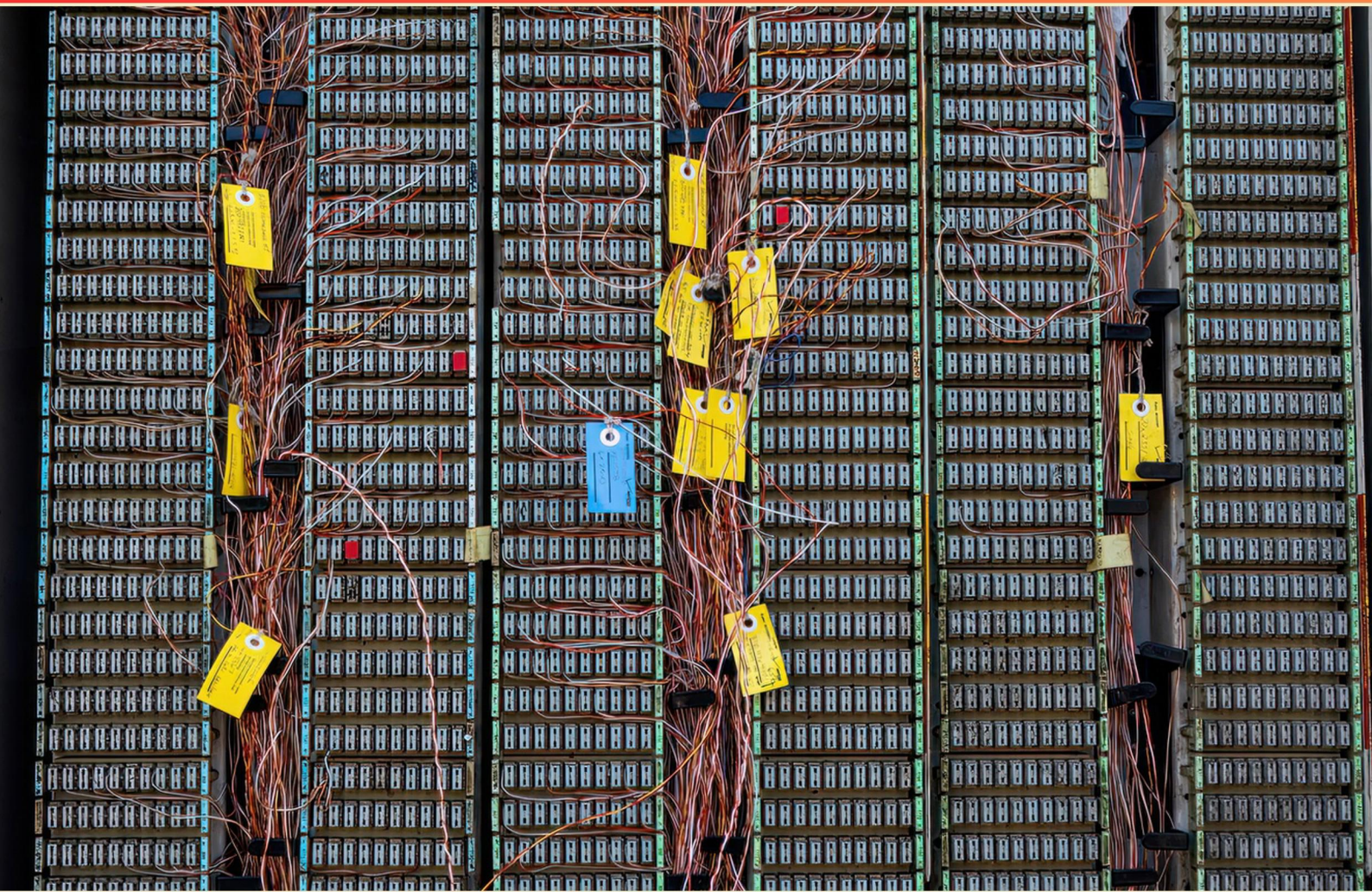


WFA LESSON 2 – NETWORKING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Which statement correctly contrasts the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz wireless bands in terms of range and speed?

- A. 2.4 GHz provides longer range but lower speed, while 5 GHz offers higher speed with shorter range.
- B. 2.4 GHz provides higher speed and shorter range.
- C. 5 GHz provides longer range and lower speed.
- D. 5 GHz has the same range and speed as 2.4 GHz.

2. What is a DNS zone and how do iterative and recursive resolution differ?

- A. A DNS zone is a portion of the DNS namespace managed by a server; recursive resolution means the resolver queries multiple servers to get an answer; iterative resolution returns referrals.
- B. A DNS zone is a single domain; recursive resolution uses referrals exclusively; iterative resolution queries multiple servers.
- C. A DNS zone is a cache of answers; recursive resolution stores results; iterative resolution never queries other servers.
- D. A DNS zone is the root of DNS; recursive resolution bypasses authoritative servers; iterative resolution uses the root only.

3. Which OSI layer handles framing and MAC addressing on the local link between devices?

- A. Data Link Layer
- B. Physical Layer
- C. Network Layer
- D. Transport Layer

4. Which OSI layer is responsible for organizing data into packets for routing through a network?

- A. Transport Layer
- B. Network Layer
- C. Data Link Layer
- D. Physical Layer

- 5. Which term describes a network that connects computers within a small geographic area?**
- A. Local Area Network (LAN)
 - B. Wide Area Network (WAN)
 - C. Internet
 - D. Extranet
- 6. What is the term for a global network connecting millions of computers to exchange information?**
- A. Intranet
 - B. LAN
 - C. Internet
 - D. Extranet
- 7. User Datagram Protocol is used instead of TCP when guaranteed delivery of each packet is not necessary.**
- A. HTTP
 - B. TLS
 - C. UDP
 - D. SSH
- 8. IPv6 addresses require a subnet mask.**
- A. Yes, they require a subnet mask
 - B. Yes, but a different format
 - C. Yes, 128-bit mask is used
 - D. No, no subnet mask needed
- 9. Which term describes the network name used to identify a wireless network?**
- A. Ad hoc connection
 - B. BYOD
 - C. WEP security
 - D. Service Set Identifier (SSID)

10. Which of the following describes the role of a default gateway in a subnet?

- A. The router address used to reach networks outside the local subnet.
- B. The DNS server used to resolve domain names.
- C. A switch that connects devices within the local subnet.
- D. A firewall that blocks unauthorized traffic.

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Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which statement correctly contrasts the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz wireless bands in terms of range and speed?

- A. 2.4 GHz provides longer range but lower speed, while 5 GHz offers higher speed with shorter range.**
- B. 2.4 GHz provides higher speed and shorter range.
- C. 5 GHz provides longer range and lower speed.
- D. 5 GHz has the same range and speed as 2.4 GHz.

Wireless bands trade range for speed. The 2.4 GHz band has a longer wavelength, so it travels farther and penetrates walls more effectively, giving wider coverage but typically offering lower maximum data rates because channels are narrower and more crowded. The 5 GHz band uses a shorter wavelength, allowing wider channels and higher data rates, but its signal attenuates more with distance and obstacles, giving shorter overall range. This is why the statement that 2.4 GHz provides longer range but lower speed, while 5 GHz offers higher speed with shorter range, best describes their relationship. In practice, use 2.4 GHz for devices farther from the router or through walls, and 5 GHz for devices nearby that need faster throughput.

2. What is a DNS zone and how do iterative and recursive resolution differ?

- A. A DNS zone is a portion of the DNS namespace managed by a server; recursive resolution means the resolver queries multiple servers to get an answer; iterative resolution returns referrals.**
- B. A DNS zone is a single domain; recursive resolution uses referrals exclusively; iterative resolution queries multiple servers.
- C. A DNS zone is a cache of answers; recursive resolution stores results; iterative resolution never queries other servers.
- D. A DNS zone is the root of DNS; recursive resolution bypasses authoritative servers; iterative resolution uses the root only.

A DNS zone is a portion of the DNS namespace for which a specific DNS server is authoritative. It contains the domain's resource records and is managed by that server (often stored in a zone file and possibly transferred to secondary servers). When a name is resolved recursively, the resolver takes on the task of obtaining the final answer and may query several servers along the way to reach that result. In iterative resolution, each server responds with the best answer it can provide, usually a referral to another server that is closer to the final answer, and the resolver (or client) continues querying the referred server until the final data is obtained. This combination—a zone being the server's delegated portion of the namespace, and the distinction between recursive and iterative resolution as a matter of who follows the referral chain to the end—is what makes the correct choice fit.

3. Which OSI layer handles framing and MAC addressing on the local link between devices?

- A. Data Link Layer**
- B. Physical Layer
- C. Network Layer
- D. Transport Layer

Framing and MAC addressing on the local link are handled by the Data Link Layer. This layer takes packets from the Network Layer and encapsulates them into frames, adding a header that contains the source and destination MAC addresses and a trailer with error-check information. The MAC sublayer specifically manages hardware addressing and frame formation, enabling devices on the same local network segment to identify each other and communicate. The Physical Layer deals with transmitting raw bits over the medium, the Network Layer handles routing and logical addressing across networks, and the Transport Layer manages end-to-end communication and reliability. So, for local-link framing and MAC addressing, the Data Link Layer is the correct choice.

4. Which OSI layer is responsible for organizing data into packets for routing through a network?

- A. Transport Layer
- B. Network Layer**
- C. Data Link Layer
- D. Physical Layer

Routing through a network is handled by the network layer, which takes data from the higher layers and encapsulates it into packets. This layer is responsible for logical addressing (like IP addresses) and for determining the best path for each packet to travel from source to destination across multiple networks. Routers operate at this layer, inspecting packet headers to decide where to forward each packet next, enabling data to traverse complex networks even if the route changes mid-transit. The transformation into packets with routing information is what makes inter-network delivery possible. In contrast, the Transport Layer groups application data into segments and provides end-to-end reliability, flow control, and port addressing; the Data Link Layer wraps data into frames for delivery over a single physical network segment using MAC addresses; and the Physical Layer is concerned with transmitting raw bits over the physical medium.

5. Which term describes a network that connects computers within a small geographic area?

- A. Local Area Network (LAN)**
- B. Wide Area Network (WAN)
- C. Internet
- D. Extranet

Local Area Network describes a network that connects computers in a small geographic area, like a home, office, or campus. It uses high-speed links such as Ethernet or Wi Fi and is typically owned and managed by a single organization, giving tight control over resources and security. The other options cover broader scopes: Wide Area Network spans large distances between cities or countries; the Internet is the global system of interconnected networks; an Extranet extends an intranet to external partners with controlled access. So for a setup limited to a small area, Local Area Network is the correct term.

6. What is the term for a global network connecting millions of computers to exchange information?

- A. Intranet
- B. LAN
- C. Internet**
- D. Extranet

Global connectivity that lets computers exchange information across vast distances is what the Internet does. It's a massive network of networks that interconnects millions of devices using standardized protocols like TCP/IP, so data can travel from one network to another reliably. This scale sets it apart from other terms: a LAN focuses on a small, local area such as an office; an intranet is a private network used inside a single organization; an extranet extends that private network to selected external partners but isn't open to the general public. The Internet provides universal addressing and routing, enabling services such as email, the Web, and file transfers to reach users worldwide. Therefore, the term describing this global network is the Internet.

7. User Datagram Protocol is used instead of TCP when guaranteed delivery of each packet is not necessary.

- A. HTTP
- B. TLS
- C. UDP**
- D. SSH

When low latency and minimal overhead matter more than perfect reliability, UDP fits. It's a connectionless, datagram protocol that doesn't establish a session, nor does it guarantee delivery, order, or protection against duplicates. Because there's no handshake or retransmission, it avoids the extra delays TCP incurs to ensure every packet arrives. This makes UDP ideal for real-time or time-sensitive applications like streaming audio/video, voice, or fast-paced online games, where occasional lost packets are acceptable and waiting for retransmission would introduce unacceptable delay. In contrast, protocols like HTTP, TLS, and SSH rely on reliable transport (typically TCP) and thus ensure delivery and ordering, with more overhead and latency. The statement correctly identifies UDP as the choice when guaranteed delivery isn't necessary.

8. IPv6 addresses require a subnet mask.

- A. Yes, they require a subnet mask
- B. Yes, but a different format
- C. Yes, 128-bit mask is used
- D. No, no subnet mask needed**

In IPv6, the network portion of an address is defined by a prefix length rather than a separate subnet mask. An address is 128 bits, and routing uses a slash notation like /64 to specify how many leading bits form the network. For example, 2001:db8:abcd:0012::/64 means the first 64 bits identify the network and the remaining bits identify the host. Because the mask is conveyed as this prefix length, there isn't a need to apply a traditional subnet mask to an IPv6 address. That's why the correct interpretation is that no subnet mask is needed; you use a prefix length to indicate the subnet.

9. Which term describes the network name used to identify a wireless network?

- A. Ad hoc connection
- B. BYOD
- C. WEP security
- D. Service Set Identifier (SSID)**

The network name used to identify a wireless network is the SSID. SSID stands for Service Set Identifier and is the label broadcast by wireless access points so devices can locate and connect to the intended network. When you scan for networks, you're seeing the SSIDs of the available wireless networks. This identifier distinguishes one network from another in the same area. The other terms refer to different ideas: an ad hoc connection is a direct peer-to-peer wireless link without an access point, BYOD is a policy about devices allowed on a network, and WEP security is an encryption method. So the correct term for the network name is the Service Set Identifier, or SSID.

10. Which of the following describes the role of a default gateway in a subnet?

- A. The router address used to reach networks outside the local subnet.**
- B. The DNS server used to resolve domain names.
- C. A switch that connects devices within the local subnet.
- D. A firewall that blocks unauthorized traffic.

The default gateway is the router address that devices use to reach networks outside the local subnet. When a device on a LAN needs to send a packet to a destination that isn't on its local subnet, it forwards the packet to this gateway. The gateway then routes the packet onward toward the destination, potentially through multiple routers, until it reaches the correct network. If the destination is inside the same subnet, the device sends directly to it on the local link without going through the gateway. This concept isn't about name resolution, which is the DNS server's job, or about distributing traffic within the local subnet, which is what a switch does. It also isn't inherently a firewall function, even though a gateway device can include firewall capabilities; its primary role is to provide the exit path from the local network to other networks.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://wfalesson2networking.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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